THE HISTORICAL FRIEZE.

SENATOR HAWLEY CRITICISES THE DESIGN FOR ITS COMPLETION.

He Objects to Making President Cleveland n Prominent Figure and to Omitting Appointion, the Greatest Historical Event of the Century-Conference Reports. WASHINGTON, June 1 .- A joint resolution appropriating \$6,000 to complete the historical frieze in the retunds of the Capitol was

reported to the Senate to-day by Mr. Hansbrough (Rep., N. D.) from the Committee or the Library, and he asked unanimous consent Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.) said that he would

not object to the request for unanimous con-sent, although he did not at all approve of the design of the frieze, which made President Cleveland a prominent figure.

Mr. Hansbrough said that President Cleve land was merely represented as pressing the electric button which declared the World's Fair at Chicago open.

The painting was further criticised by Mr. Hawley as omitting such a stupendous historical event as the meeting of Grant and Lee at Appomattox, the greatest historical event rince the war of the Revolution. He could not object, however, in view of the fact that, on a report from the same Library Committee, a bust of John C. Breckinridge, a man who left the Vice-President's chair and went into the rebellion, was, he understood, to be placed in one of the niches of the Senate chamber. He did not like some of these things, and he wanted history told simply as it was.

Mr. Hansbrough said that Mr. Breckinridge's bust was to be placed in the Senate chamber in compliance with the statute, and at the request of at least one of the Senapers from Kentucky and of other Senators. He added that he was "liberal enough to believe that the war was ofer."

This last remark nettled Mr. Hawley, who said, in a tone of annoyance, that he objected "Not intended as such," Mr. Hansbrough

assured the Senator from Connecticut.
"Well, it was one," Mr. Hawley said. " am liberal about those things. I have toward the men who went into the rebellion net one particle of hostility, and with many of them I am on terms of the warmest friendship. But I do not believe in telling a falsehood about the history of the country. There was an enormous war over a great principle, which

the history of the country. There was an enormous war over a great principle, which involved untoid volumes of history; and the Confederates need not be ashamed of the mention of it, nor the Union men, either. No, eir. I have voted for liberal treatment in regard to the men of the rebellion. They may go into the Federal army. We have wiped out all their disabilities. But there is no use in trying to wipe these things out of history, and it is quite impossible to do so."

The Vice-President assed whether there was any objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution, and objection was made by Mr. Wilson (Rep., Wash.).

The conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill was discussed for two hours, but again went over without action. The question that has been so much delated in the Secate for nearly a week past is the proposition to impose the duties and rights of citizenship on the Indians of the five civilized tribes, it being claimed by the Senators opposed to it that it is a violation of the treaty with those Indians. The report itself is only a partial one, the conference not having agreed upon the proposed temporary continuance of contract schools for Indian children.

The conference report on the Fortifications bill was presented and agreed to.

Indian children.

The conference report on the Fortifications bill was presented and agreed to.

The private pension bill which was vetoed by the President last week because of a misdescription of the soldier's regiment, was reported to day with that mistake corrected, and was

to day with that mistake corrected, and was passed.

Another veto of a private pension bill was presented. It was the case of the renewal of a pension to the widow of a solider in the Mexican war after she had married a second time-thirty-five years ago—and forfeited her pension. The message and bill were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The bill to prohibit the further issuance of interest-bearing bonds without the consent of Congress was taken up at 2 o'clock. An argument was made against it by Mr. Cullom (Rep., Ill., who declared that the consequences of its passage would be so far reaching as to be simply appalling; but that there was no danger of its passing the House of Representatives. The bill was advocated by Mr. Brown 'Rep., Utah in connection with a resolution offered by himself to-day declaring that "in the oninion of the Senate the Secretary of the Treasury has no authority under the act of Jan. 14, 1875, to issue any further or other bonds in addition to those already issued, and that any such bonds that may hereafter be issued by him would be without authority of law and void." The bill went over without action, and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 11 A. M.

The House to-day disposed of the contested election case of Johnston (Rep.) against Stokes (Dem.) from the Seventh district of South Carolina by adopting the view of Chairman McCail (Rep., Mass.), Chairman of Elections Committee No. 3, which considered the case. By a vote of 130 to 125, it was decided that no legal election for Representative in this Congress had been held in the district, and the seat was declared vacant. The Republicans divided upon this proposition, and it was supported by the unanimous Democratic vote. The majority of the committee reported in favor of Stokes and the minority in favor of Johnston.

This being suspension day, the rules were suspended and the following bills were passed:
House bill validating certain refunding and rail-IN THE HOUSE.

pended and the following offis were passed:
House bill validating certain refunding and ratiroad bonds issued by the Territory of New Mexico,
of Santa Fe and Grant counties and of Silver City.
House bill anthorizing the appointment of a
labor commission of twenty members to layest
gate the relations of labor and capital and to report to Congress desirable legislation in relation
thereto.

gate the relations of labor and capital and to re-port to Congress desirable legislation in relation thereto. Senate bill extending until Jan. 1, 18787, the pro-visions of the acts of June 25, 1800, and of Aug. 9, 1814, so as to authorize the refunding of all the obligations of the Territory of Arizona and of its political subdivision.

obligations of the Territory of Arizona and of its positical subdivision.

The House bill extending the jurisdiction of the United States courts in Indian Territory, providing for the laying out of towns and the leasing of coal and other mineral, timber, farming, and grazing lands in the Territory, was taken up, but the vote on its passage disclosed the lack of a quorum, and at 5:40 P. M. on motion by Mr. Sherman (Rep., N. Y.), the House adjourned.

Presidential veloes of the bill to pay W. H. Mahoney \$500 for Oregon Indian war bond of 1850, on the ground that it had been once paid; to pension Mrs. Amanda Woodcock, and to restore Jonathan Scott to the pension roils, were read and referred.

A supplemental conference report on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, showing an agreed-ent upon all items save the appropriations for certain public buildings, was made by Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.) and agreed to.

THREE PENSION VETOES. The President Returns One to the Senate

WASHINGTON, June 1.- The President to-day vetoed three pension bills, one originating in

the Senate and two in the House. In returning to the Senate a bill granting a pension to Helen M. Jacob of Rochester, Ind., widow of Benjamir Oden West, the President says: Benjamin O. West served in the Mexican

war from January to November in the year 1847. The beneficiary named in this bill was married to him in 1850, and he died in 1850. She was pensioned as his widow and received such pension from the date of her husband's death until April 17, 1861. On that day she was married to William W. Jacob, whereupon her pension ceased, but two minor children were awarded pensions and continued in the receipt of the same until January, 1873, when the youngest child became 16 years of age. The entire absence of any fixed or reasonable principle or rule regulating private pension legislation at this time suggests the danger of its near approach in many cases to caprice and favoritism. Though I have in a number of instances deferred to the judgment of Congress, and refinined from interposing adjections to oils of this character, which seemed to me to be of dominful ment, i am unwilling to follow such a wide departure from a pulparly just pension theory and assent to the establishment of such an unfortunate presculent as this bill involves. There is no duty or obligation due from the Government to a sodier's widow except it be worked out through the deceased sodier. She is pensioned only because he served his country, and because through the deceased sodier. She has lost his support, in other words, she becomes a benchmary of the Government because she is a sodier's widow. When she marries again, and thus displaces the memory of her soldier husband and surrenders all that belongs to soldier widowhood, she certainly ought not, on the death of her second husband, to be allowed to claim that she is again the soldier's widow. to the judgment of Congress, and refrained from

benediciary was dropped from the pension roll in October, 1805, after a very thorough examination, for fraud, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Pens on Bureau that the disability for which he was pensioned was not due to his army service. There certainly ought to be a strong presumption that the case was fairly and justly determined by the Bureau, and the evidence strongly tends to support the conclusion reached. If restored to the rolls, such restoration would still be 'subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, and he would not be exempt from further investigation, if circumstances or newly developed facts justified such a course.

"Whatever may be the merits of the case, however, I am advised by the Pension Bureau that the bill, if it become a law in its present form, would be inoperative, for the reason that the benoficiary is therein described as having been a member of the Sixth Regiment of lowarders in the title Regiment of the Volunteer Cavalry, whereas he actually served in the title Regiment of the Volunteer Cavalry.

been a member of the Sixth Regiment of lowa Volunteer Cavairy, whereas he actually served in the Fifth Regiment of the Volunteer Cavairy of that State.

"I return without approval House I ill entitled 'An act granting a pension to Mrn. Amanda Woodcock.' The bill provides for the granting of a pension to the beneficiary therein named, describing her as the 'widow of Robert Woodcock, deceased, rate a private in the Fourth United States Volunteer Infantry in the Mexican war.' My action in this case is based upon the following statement concerning the bill from the Pension Bureau:

"The bill if approved would be inoperative, inaemuch as there was no such organization in the Mexican war as named in the bill (Fourth United States Volunteer Infantry,' and the service alleged by the soldier baving been in the Fourth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry."

PENSION BILLS SIGNED.

The President has approved of the following The President has approved of the following pension bills: Increasing the pension of Eugenia Sweeny, widow of T. W. Sweeny; increasing the pension of Georgiana C. Hall; granting a pension of Sloo a month to Matidia Greeham, widow of Walter Q. Gresham; granting a pension of \$100 a month to Nathan Kimball, late Brigadier-General U.S. A.; granting a pension to Mary C. Kelly; increasing the pension of Gen. James C. Parrott; granting pensions to Nancy C. Blunt, Emily B. Muncey, Elizabeth E. Donohue, Michael H. J. Crouch, Mary J. Lynn, Maria E. Wilson, John Castor, Cassie A. Davis, Margaret A. Luthy, William Grose, Thomas Holaday, Martha McNeil, C. E. Philbrook, Elizabeth A. Cook, Mary Newman, Ellen Kingsley, Carrie L. Eaton, and Samuel Goldwater.

COST OF THE NICARAGUA CANAL

The House Committee on Commerce Dis-putes the Ludlow Board's Estimates,

WASHINGTON, June 1 .- The report of the House Commerce Committee on the Nicaragua Canal bill was submitted to-day, of course without the remotest idea that any such bill, however amended, can receive the slightest attention from Congress at this late period of its session. The report takes exception to the conclusions of the Ludiow Board of Engineers as to the unit prices of dredging and excavation, and criticizes the Board's estimates for earth embankments. Instead of \$133,000,000, which is the Ludiow Board's estimate of the cost of the canal, the committee figures a possible total cost of \$82,000,000, and expresses confidence that \$100,000,000 would be an ample allowance for cost of construction, even admitting the necessity of adopting all the Commission's suggestions and modifications. The committee believes that the Government should assist the company to complete the work, even if it cost \$150,000,000, or more.

The report is signed by Messars, Sherman of New York, Doolittie of Washington, Wanger of Pennsylvania, Joy of Missouri, Stewart of New Jorsey, Rusk of Maryland, and Elliott of Virginia. session. The report takes exception to the con-

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, June 1 .- Army and navy orders have been issued as follows:

Leaves granted: Lieut. W. R. Abercrombie, Sec. ond Infantry, two months; Capt. J. G. Bomle, Third Infantry, sick leave; Lieut. J. A. Cole, Sixth Cavalry, two months; Lieut. H. N. Royden, Twenty third Infantry, one month's extension; Lieut. P. G. Lowe, Fourth Infantry, one month's extension; Lieut, J. L. Hayden, First Artillery, two months:

Capt. James Alto. Second Infantry, is retired for age.
Lieut.-Col. Jacob Kilne, Ninth Infantry, is detalled to attend the encampments of the Massachusetts volunteer militia at South Framingham, June
10-18 and July 21 to 25, 1946; et "impham, July
14 to 18, 1896; at Fort Warren, aug. 4 to 8, 1896;
and at Essex, Aug. 11 to 15, 1896.
Lieut.-Commander J. E. Pillsbury is detached
from duty in connection with the War College and
ordered to War College June 1.
Lieut. E. M. Hughes is detached from the Saratoga June 10 and ordered to be ready for sea.
"Ensign," W. H. Buck, ordered to the Naval Acadom June 8.
Ramaster G. B. Read, detached from Bureau of
Supplies and Accounts June 8 and ordered to the
Naval Capt.
Section of the Market Saraham of Supplies and Accounts June 8.
Engineer S. L. P. Ayres, President; Chief W. S.
Smith, member, and John A. Scott, member and
recorder, ordered to compose the Engineer Examining Board at Philadelphia June 4.

Confirmed by the Senate WASHINGTON, June 1.-The Senate to-day

confirmed the following nominations: Henry G. Pink, Receiver of Public Moneys at Mon

trose, Col.
C. O. Talcott, Postmaster at Glastonbury, Conn.
Lieut. Col. H. C. Corbin, to be Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General: Major Arthur McArthur, to be Lieutenant Colonel: First Lieut. J. E. Kuhn, to be Captain, Torps of Engineers.

The Senate rejected the nomination of William H. Fowle to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth district of Virginia, vice FitzhughLee, sent as Consul-General to Havana.

Post Office Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 1 .- The conferees on the hem more than a month ago, to-day completed their first report. Only one item, that authortheir first report. Only one test, that authorizing the Postmaster-General to consolidate outlying or suburban offices with the central office, remains in disagreement. The Senate conferees agree to recrede from amendments adding about \$630,000, and the House conferees recrede from their disagreement to amendments carrying about \$800,000,

RICHMOND COUNTY POLICE WAR. An Attack Made Upon the Law Authoris.

The constitutionality of the law providing for the reorganization of the police force of Richmond county is to be tested. The Board ! Supervisors were the appointing power under the old law, but the new law places the appointment of two Commissioners in the hands of the County Judge, Treasurer, Sheriff, District Attorney, and clerk, three of whom are Republicans and one an independent Democrat. This Appointing Board was to have met to apoint the new Commissioners on Wednesday. and under the law they would have taken conrol of the police force immediately. Yesterday the members of the new Appoint-

Yesterday the members of the new Appointing Board were served with an order to show cause before Justice Barnard at Poughkeepeie on June 13 why they should not be nermanently enjoined from making any appointments, and enjoining them meenwhile from taking any action. The affidavits upon which the order was granted are made by Clarence T. Barrett and Robert M. Hazard, the surviving members of the old Board. The affidavits recite that the bill which was passed by the Senate was lost in its transmission to the Assembly, and never reached that body, but that a printed copy was sent to the Governor; that it is unconstitutional in that it provides that the Commissioners shall be named as representatives of the political party custing the greatest and next greatest number of votes in the county at the last Presidential election, thus descriving citizens affiliated with other partes from representation, and decriving the Appointing Earri of the right to exercise its best heigment; also that unless the question is now settled the petitioners would be compelled to surrender and take que warrante proceedings to establish their rights, or there would be two Boards, each claiming authority, with the result that the force would become demonalized and the money of the taxpayers would be wasted. ing Board were served with an order to show

SOUND MONEY MAN, CLARKSON SAYS His Prediction About the St. Louis Nomi-tion-Allison Boom Will Be There.

The Hon, James S. Clarkson resented last night an insinuation of the McKinley men that his recent indisposition is the sort of illness which comes from disappointment and that he is really sick of his job of trying to defeat the omination of the Ohio Major at St. Louis. Mr. Clarkson, who is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, explained that he has been physically prostrated by an old malady, but has sufficiently recovered to be able to get about and will be on deck at St. Louis to light for the nomination of Senator

Government to a soldier's widow except it be worked out through this deceased soldier. She is pensioned only because he served his country, and because through his death she, as his wite, has lost his support. In other words, she becomes a beneficiary of the diovernment because signin, and thus displaces the memory of her soldier widowhood, sie certainly ought not, on the death of her second husband, to be all the bound money interests of the country. It must be remembered that no less thindow.

The messages returning House bills were as follows:

"The messages returning House bills were as follows:

"I herewith return without approval House hill entitled 'An act granting a pension to Jonathan Scott.' This bill directs that the because of his silence on the money issue."

Mr. Clarkson will go to Spring Lake, N. J., the name of Jonathan Scott. I lie of Company M. Sixth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavality. The

REFORMED POLICE PARADE

SOME HISSES AMONG THE CHEERS THAT GREETED THEM.

lisses for Hehmittberger and Creeden Re cause of Their Lexow Testimony-The Pirat Got Cacered a Good Beal, Too-Bevery Cheered More Than Anybody. Two thousand and odd regenerate policenen donned their blue uniforms, drew on their

white gloves, put on their new summer helmets, and with red-corded batons and shining buttons marched up Broadway and down Fifth avenue to the music of five bands yes-terday, to show the people of New York what regeneration applied to a police force really means. It is two years since the police had their last parade, two years full of changes for them, full of anxiety for many of them, and full of disaster for a few, whose faces were not to be seen beneath helmets yesterday. Two years ago Thomas Byrnes rode at the head of the procession. The Lexow committee had barely begun its work, and Roosevelt had not been thought of.
Alexander S. Williams was there, too, the

ideal policeman, his friends called him, and the man of all others whom the crowd cheered, in spite of his alleged clubbing propensities. His name, once in itself a terror to evildoers, is being rapidly forgotten. McAvoy is another Inspector who is being forgotten. Mc-Laughlin is the third of the Inspectors of two years ago who has gone. The fourth, Peter Conlin, has taken Byrnes's place, and is the ommander of the force.

Still greater changes appeared in the grade of the Captains. Perhaps one of the most noticeable features of the parade was the numper of Sergeants who are acting as Captains. There were twelve of them. Of the old Captains three, Slevin, Warts, and Murphy, are dead. Seven have been retired as veterans-Reilly, Berghold, O'Connor, Garlagher, Ryan, Washburn, and Hooker. Four have been dismissed from the service, Eakins, Strauss, Doherty, and Stevenson, and among the Sergeants, roundsmen, and patrolmen there have been too

The parade as a show was enough to fill the osom of every New Yorker with pride. A better-looking body of men seldom marched to the tune of a quickstep. The mounted squad appeared for the first time in their new uni-form. The horses had been scrubbed and rubbed and curried until their coats shone like satin. The brass work on the bridles and saddles shone brightly in the sun, and the leather work told tales of plenty of muscle expended not in vain. In the parade also were the new patrol wagons. They, too, had been polished and rubbed, and the fine horses attached to them, with their new shining barness and glossy ccats, were sufficient to thrill all lovers of the horse. Then there was the bicycle squad, the terror of the scorcher. The same amount of labor that the others had put on themselves and their horses the bicycle policemen had put on their wheels, and, as they rode along slowly, their backs bent over the handles of their wheels as if ready to dart forward to catch a scorcher everybody along the route who was just the least bit a bicycle crank gave them a cheer.

There were some men who went into the parade with anxious hearts and up to the very last minute hoped that something would happen to prevent it. They did not want to march with the others, for they feared that they would be

the others, for they feared that they would be jeered at by the crowd as betrayers of their fellow policemen. One man went so far ac to ask to be excused, but he was perseaded out of it, and marched at the head of his company. They feel better now, for there were not many demonstrations against them and there were a good many cheers.

Those who marched mustered in Battery Park. For an hour it seemed as if there was nothing but policemen there.

The hig clock on the Produce Exchange building had just struck the hour when a burst of music came from Whitehall street and the column began to move rapidly up Broadway. Half a dozen mounted collectmen, whose uniforms looked as if they had just come from the tailors, preceded the column to clear the way. Then came the Chief, mounted on Prince, a bay horse nearly sixteen hands high, considered the prize horse of the department. The Chief was fanked on either side by two footguards.

Chief was flanked on either side by two footguards.

The Chief was as well groomed as his horse,
from his shining white helmet to his putent
leather boots, ornamented with very gold-looking brass spurs. The crowd lining the street
gavy him an enthusiastic greeting. The greeting pleased the Chief and he milled his appreciation. The reception, which the Chief got
when he left the Rattery was the reception
which was given to him all the way up Broadway. The smile expanded, block by block,
and when the head of the column reached the
reviewing stand, about all that could be seen
of the Chief was his smile.

Cortright, the only full inspector in the department, who rode at the head of the first
battallon, looked neither to the right nor to the
left, and didn't smile at all, but not the less
got applause.

O'Keefe, and McCullagh, whose horse nearly equalled Conlin's.

Each of the Captains and the Acting Captains had his admirers along Broadway, and those admirers did what was expected of them as their favorites passed by. Far and away the most enthusiastic reception accorded to any of the precinct commanders was that given to Capt. Devery, lately reinstated and assigned to a command after br. Parkhurst and his followers had done their best to get him dismissed from the service. "Keefe, and McCullagh, whose horse nearly

iowers had done their best to get him dismissed from the service.

Far back in the second battalion, marching at the head of a company whose men kept the best alignment in all the parade, was Capt. Max F. Schmittberger. The last time the police paraded Schmittberger was in command of the Tenderloin precinct. After the investigation, in which he told some ugly things about fellow policemen, he was transferred to Kingsbridge, and thence he was moved down towa. Some teople do not like informers, and it had been rumored that Schmittberger would not be kindly treated yesterday by the crowd along Broadway.

There was no demonstration, one way or the other, for Schmittberger until he reached Wall street. Then some one cried:

"There's old I chmitt! He's the dandy he always was."

Wall street. Then some one cries:

"There's old I chmitt! He's the dandy he always was."

The crowd b gan to applaud and cheer most cortially. From there up to 'ark place Schmittberger received an ovation. With solema visage, the Captain bowed now and then, but did not show otherwise that he heard or saw. In front of the Stewart building came the first hostile demonstration. Some one began to his and then there were crics of:

Reformer!" Tattler! "Sneak!"

The cries came from a crowd of young hoodlinns. If the cries disturbed the man at whom they were aimed, he did not show it. At Broadway and Duane street the cries of derision were renowed.

"Ye give yer pals away, 'nd you lied, too!". "Ain't he got a line nerve to be marchin' with reformed police!"

These and similar cries were shouted at the big tantain, but he marched right on. At Franklin street the headlums got in their work again. From there up to Fourteenth street, however. Schmittberger got only appiause and cheers. All through the Tenderion, as far as Twenty-third street, the crowd were silent when the commander of the precinct went by.

At the same points where Schmittberger may be a shallar reception. His treatment, however, differed from Schmittberger's in that he got little or no applause. Even the medals he wore not sufficient to make the crowd forget the white-harred Captain's testimony before the Lexow committee.

There was a great crowd about the reviewing stands in Madison square, and the police by

There was a great crowd about the reviewing stands in Madison square, and the police by their handling of it showed that in one respect,

Good Morning! Have you-Of course you must have heard of those Pure Wool

Plaid and Check Suits, | \$8.50 for business wear. for business wear, we are selling at

This is a specialas we want you to become acquainted with the rising Clothing House of

> Brill Brothers Outfitters to Men.

THREE 1279 Broadway, near Chambers. STORES 211 Sixth Ave., near 14th Street. Shoes, Hats and Furnishings.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York,

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

At least, they were not very regenerate. The stands were the same as were used on Saturday for the Decoration Day parade. Almost twice as many tickets as there were seats in the stands had been given out, and fr.m the very beginning there was a crush to get into the stand. Half of those who had tickets did not succeed, and there was any amount of grumbling in consequence. Capt. Copeland and 200 mon had charge of the police work there. Among those who had tickets and didn't get into the stand was Dr. Parkhurst. He came late and there was no coom for him.

In the reviewing stand proper were the four Police Commissioners in high hats. Messrs. Rossovelt, Andrews, Giant, and Parker. Then there were Mayor Strong and Gen. Nelson A. Miles, De Lancey Nicoll, Mayor Gleason of Long Island City, ex-Senator Manderson of Nebraska, Gen. Emmons Clark, Commissioner of Charittes Faure, Commissioner of Correction Nyight, the Rev. Dr. Rainsford, the Hon. Charles W. Hackett of the Republican State Committee, Gen. Fitzgerald, Col. Waring, and others of lesser note.

It was just 4 o'clock when the head of the procession came down Fifth avenue. Capt. Copeland's men formed solid lines in the block where the stands were to keep people back, but they had to work hard to do it. When Chief Conlin appeared and salured his superiors in the reviewing stand, there was a round of hearty applause but no cheering. When Capt. Devery marched by his friends were on hand, and they gave him a hearty cheer. Next after him the man who got the most applause was Acting Captain George F. Titus, who was degraded and has worked himself up again to a higher mace than he ever had.

When the last file had passed, Chief Conlin, who had stood beside the reviewing stand, was congratulated by Mayor Strong, Gen. Miles, and Commissioner Rosaevelt, until he became more than ever a smille. Mr. Roosevelt smilled nearly as much. His men had made a good showing as they came down the avenue. company front, and he smiled and smiled, at ev

ETHICS OF THE PROBLEM PLAY. forosts's Views as to What Is Fitting Sub-Jeet Matter for the Drama.

Sorosis lunched as usual at the Waldorf yeserday, and afterward held its final discussion of the season. Not a great many were present. but that was well, for those who were there were arrayed in their daintiest summer gowns. and every woman knows well that summe gowns need room and plenty of it. At 2 o'clock the members trooped in from the lunch room, spread their full dimity and grass linen skirts. themselves to listen to the settlement of a very important question: "Has the introduction of the problem play been detrimental to the pure and healthy development of the American drama ?"

Mrs. Genie H. Rosenfeld, in presenting the question, said: "The problem play is one that deals with vexed questions. The present run of problem plays seems to find marriage the most vexed question of the hour and deals with it in this light and that, and turns it inside and out and dissects it until any little glimmer of glamour the poor worn out state of matrimony had left is being snuffed out like a farthing

"Our young boys and girls go to the theatre. Do we want to let them learn the lessons that have been written in our heart's blood? Do we want to let them fancy themselves worldly wise: to think that they know it all? The plays of a country are a reflection of its morals and manners and of the way in which it takes its pleasure. America goes to the theatre to laugh got applause.

All the acting Inspectors came in for their away the worries of business, therefore the share of the cheering, Thompson, Brooks, American muse must be a gay and mirth-provoking being.

eye to the nimble dollar, nas already essayed to combine the sombre problem play with the laughter we long for, and we have witnessed a play in which the main fun has centred in a corpse—another where a party of innocent young griss visit a low, fast concert hall. Is this good for us? Is this healthy development? Mrs. Neille L. Kingman said that a problem play was an obstacle to the elevation of public taste. "Take Ibsen's 'A Doll's House, for an example," said she, "Here we have the problems of heredity and marriage, obnoxious tasts, obtrusive in art, that belong by rights to the privacy of a doctor's office. What element renders some dramas immortal? It is that of universality. Problem plays are without this element and they won't stand the test of time. At the age of 23 Shoridan wrote The Rivais. Why is this play constantly revived? Because universality is there. One handred and twelve years have passed since Hoh. Acres. Sir Anhony Absolute, and Mrs. Malaprop stepped before the footights, but the personality in them holds us still." eve to the nimble dollar, has already essayed to

ights, but the personality in them holds us still.

Miss Westover disagreed with everything the preceding speakers had said. "I understand by a problem play," said she, "a dramain which the audience is tempted to sympathize with what is morally indefensible. The portraying on the stage of what is wrong, the development of characters that are bad; the outlining of sin and misery are absolutely essential to any serious drama whatever. But the traditions of histrionic art demand that in the denouement virtue shall always be rewarded with happiness and vice with discomflure. The problem play often seems to repudiate this principle of the science of playwriting. Characters that are essentially human in their weaknesses, and, because they are human, appeal directly to the sympathy of men and women in the audience, demand and receive applause. Acts which no abstract moral philosophy comid justify are condoned, pailiated, even cheered, in this the problem play only brings before the footlights the same thing we are all familiar with in literature.

"Within the last ten years various playwrights have honestly endeavored, through the problem play, to educate the public to a keener discrimination as to the morality of human motives. The problem play accomplishes good in two ways. It teaches people to pass intelligently upon the morality of a given course of conduct when that course is clearly neither entirely black nor entirely white. It develops the faoral vision to a perception of the more entirely black nor entirely white. It develops the faoral vision to a perception of the more entirely black nor entirely white. It develops the faoral vision to a perception of the more of conduct when that course is clearly neither entirely black nor controlly black nor other was a progeness of the more inspertant in broadening human nature."

"It is always whicher it will draw or not. I've heard that plays did more to abolish slavery than anything cine. Now, if a play comes along with a proper, vexed question, why should it it aboli ill." Miss Westover disagreed with everything the

Plans for Columbia's College of Chemistry

Plans for the new College of Chemistry building for Columbia University were filed yester. day with the Bailding Department. The building is to be erected on the plot bounded by 116th and 120th streets and Amsterdam avenue and the Houlevard. It is to be a four-story, basement, and attic structure of brick with a frontage of 205 and a depth of 80 feet, and it will cost \$400,000.

EXCISE AGENTS UNPAID.

THOSE WHO FAILED IN THE EXAMS. OUI OF A JOB, 100.

Veteran O'Brien Going to Law to See If the Chiarse Board Is Bigger than the Legislature Proposed Retaliation on Comptroller Roberts-Work Hindered, The seven men who were plucked in their examination for appointment as special excise agents for this city were notified yesterday by Special Deputy Excise Commissioner Hillard that he could employ them no longer, and that they will not be permitted to take another examination less severe and more practical in its character than the one which they failed to

One of the men, P. J. O'Brien, who was appointed for the Tenth Senate district, gave notice that he is not going to submit to the declaion of the Civil Service Board in his case, but will apply to the courts to compel Commis stoner Lyman to appoint him. O'Brien is a war veteran, and sets up that, under the provisions of Chapter 344 of the laws of 1895, he is entitled to appointment, or at least to a new examination. That law rays of veteran sol diera: They shall be preferred for such appointment and

re-motion, and competitive examination shall not be deemed practicable or necessary in cases where the compensation or other emolument of the office does not exceed four dollars per day, but the ex-amination shall be such as is calculated only to secriain the merits and fitness of the applicant for the position for which he applies.

The compensation of a special excise agent is \$1,200 a year, which is less than \$4 a day, and O'Brien says he cannot be required to pass

and O'Brien says he cannot be required to pass an examination for the bar or for a place as civil engineer when he only wants to be an excise agent.

Even the special agents who passed their examinations have not been paid, as Comptroller Roberts alleges that the Constitution requires competitive examination. Should the Comptroller insist on this point, he may find himself in difficulties on the same score. There are more than 100 men who owe their appointment to him who were heretofore in the exempt class, but who have been transferred into the competitive class, or who are affected by the provision in the Constitution. These men are scattered all over the State, and are counted good friends of the Buffalo candidate for Governor.

men are scattered all over the State, and are counted good friends of the liuffalo candidate for Governor.

If Mr. Roberts will not pay the excise agents, his own objections will be advanced against his paying his own appointees until they have qualified after a competitive examination.

Special Deputy Commissioner Hillfard began resterday to issue liquor tax certificates for \$733.34, that being the rate for all issued during the month of June. Applications are dowing in at a great rate, as all the old licenses expire with this month, and everything points to receipts of about \$3,000,000 during the motta. The crippling of the bureau in the matter of the special agents has necessitated the forecoing of anything like a thorough investigation of all the applications; in fact, it is only applications for new places that are carefully investigated, and those keep the small force at Mr. Hilliard's command very lusy.

carefully investigated, and those seep the small force at Mr. Hilliard's command very basy.

Superintendent Constable of the Building Department complained yesterday that all his offorts to secure from Mr. Hilliard a list of Raines law hotels had been futle. He said that Mr. Hilliard had written that he had no such list, but Mr. Constable was satisfied to the contrary and suggested that the excise offlicials were trying to shield some one.

They laughed at Mr. Constable and his talk at the office of the Excise Bureau. "The fact is," said the official in charge, "that we have no list of hotels. We issue tax certificates for the retail traffic in liquor, and it is no at air of ours whether the man who gets it runs a saloon, a club, a restaurant, or a hotel. There is no difference in the certificate. Whether the holder of the certificate wants to run a hotel or not is his affair only and none of our business. It may be that the reports of our inspections may indicate that certain places are hotels, but that is merely an incident of inspection. There is no list of hotels made."

COWING ON PARKHURST.

Commends to the Grand Jury's Notice At tacks on the Integrity of Judges. After delivering the usual charge to the General Sessions Grand Jury yesterday, Judge

"The Grand Jury is an honest, intelligent, and fearless body of citizens that stands be tween the people and the individual. They are selected without political favor, both Democrats and Republicans being asked to perform the duty alike. The judiciary in like maner must be henest, intelligent, and fear-less, and if they are there can be no question that they are the sheet anchor on which the sability of our government depends. Any person who wilfully disturbs the judiciary becomes a disturber of the public seace and public repose. He disturbs and interferes with the permanency of government, and, like the pirate on the high seas, becomes an enemy of all mankind. No government can long exist unless the people have implicit confidence in their judiciary. If justice can be bought or sold, or if it can be tampered wither of the Judges are not fearless in the discharge of their duty, then It seems to me, it is time for the government to make a change. They ought to be the very sheet anchor on which everything cise depends, and wee bettle him or her, or any person who undertakes ruthlessly, wantonly, and maliciously to attack in any way the judiciary.

Dr. Parkhurst was made acquainted with the remarks of Judge Cowing. He said in reply: that they are the sheet anchor on which the

reply: Judge Cowing dld not mention my name. "Judge Cowing did not mention my name, but as everybody seems to think his remarks apply directly to me and I am called on for answer. I may state that, in my opinion, the Judge of a high criminal court should not need to cover himself with such invective. He should be able to say, "I do my duty and let my acts speak for themselves." His acts should be such as to bear the brunt of criticism and escape unscathed." Parkhurst had criticised Judge Cowing for discharging a jury that had disagreed on the trial of Cornelius B. Parker, the policy king, who has since pleaded guilty and who was fined \$500 by Judge Newburger.

John P. Townsend, President of the Bowery Bank, is foreman of the Grand Jury for this term.

DIED IN HIS 106TH YEAR.

William Taylor, a Veteran of the War of 1812, Taken Off by Apoplexy.

BALTIMORE, June 1 .- William Taylor, 105 rears and two months old, died yesterday at his home, 817 Stockholm street. He was born in home, 817 Stockholm street. He was born in Augusta county, Va., and was a house painter. He worked until four years ago. Up to his last sickness he was active and erect. In the war of 1812 Mr. Taylor enlisted early and served until the end. Fifteen years ago he left Virghna, and he lived in Washington until seven weeks ago. He enjoyed excellent health until Saturday, when he was stricken with anoplexy. His second wife and eight children survive him, as do also thirty-five grandchildren.

Late in Getting the Public Baths Ready. It was announced yesterday by Superintendent Graham of the Bureau of Repairs, Department of Public Works, that the free floating baths will not be ready for use until June 15, owing to the necessity for reasis and painting. The stations will be the same as last year, except that the bath formerly at the foot of East Twenty-cighth street will be moved up to Twenty-ninth street.

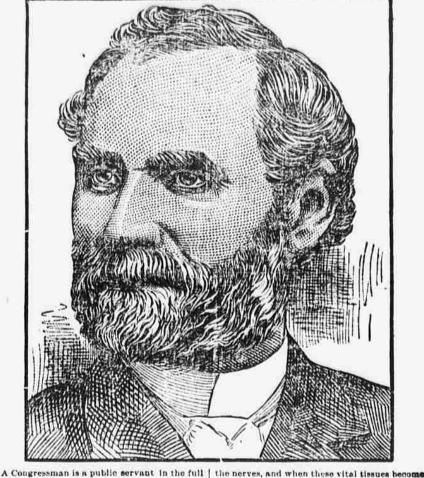
Ten Sweet Caporal Cigars

for 5 cts.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

ANOTHER CONGRESSMAN.

Paine's Celery Compound, the Great Spring Remedy, Made Him Well.



ense of the word.

He is responsible to his constituents, to his party, to himself-the honorable office is full of hard, thankless work, and heavy responsibility. Congressman William W. Grout is grateful to the friend who directed him to Paine's celery compound, when prolonged official work had well nigh exhausted his health and strength. His letter reads:

Committee on Expenditures the War Dept. House of Representatives, U. S., Washington, D. C., Feb. 28, 1896. I found relief in Paine's celery compound for asomnia. Its action on the circulation and

digestion was also beneficial.

Very truly yours, William, W. Grout. There is something wrong when one feels tired all the time." It is contrary to every ondition of good health.

There ought to be no necessity of drumming into the ears of tired men and women who feel they are broken in health, and are every day losing in weight and strength, the urgent need of taking Paine's celery compound, now 'tis spring, to restore their spent nerve force and purify their blood,

Some of the earliest good results noticed from taking Paine's celery compound during these spring days is a regularity of the bowels, a better appetite, sound sleep and good digestion. A healthy blood supply is regulated by

Thomas Condon keeps a "Raines law" hotel violation of the Excise law.

was served he placed the bartender under arrest.
Lawyer Mark Alter made the defence that under his hotel license his client was entitled to sell liquor with meals.
"But there is no evidence that any meal was served in this instance," said Magistrate Mott.
"Why, this officer declares that he had a sandwich," replied the attorney.
"Do you reside at this hotel, officer?" asked the Magistrate.
"No, your Honor."
"Are your regular whest there?"

"No, your Honor."
"Are you a regular guest there?"
"No, your Honor."
"Then you were simply a customer. You had no meal. It was merely a subterfuge to violate the law. I always have held and always shall hold in every such case as this. The defendant's ball is \$1,000."

THE CLUBS AND THE RAINES LAW. Col. Lyman Will Not Consider Blading the Decision by Justice Davy.

ALBANY June 1 .- At the Excise Department here to-day it was said that Col. Lyman will not consider binding the decision by Justice Davy In the case of the Rochester Whist Club, involving the right of clubs to sell liquor without paying a tax. The case brought in Rochester is regarded as a collusive one and the State Excise Department was not permitted to enter

is regarded as a collusive one and the State Excise bepartment was not permitted to enter into it as a party.

What the department proposes to do when it gets around to it is to take the initiative and geture an indictment against some club for violating the law in selling liquor without a tax certificate or license. This will afford ample opportunity for appeals up to the court of last resort and provide for a docision which shall cover the whole question at issue and be final.

Mayor George I. Green of Binghamton this afternoon wheel State Excise commissioner Lyman, asking whether the Liquor Tax law intended that trafficking in liquor should be suspended during all kinds of special elections, including a vote by factsayers on improvement and bombing, and elections of Water and School Commissioners. Col. Lyman's counsel, the Hon, P. W. Cullinan, immediately telegraphed a reply that there could be no doubt that it did, and that saloons within a question of a mile of a polling place must be kept closed while the election polls were open.

TENNESSEE'S CENTENNIAL. No Lack of Oratory, but Ilain Interfered

NASHVILLE, June 1. The celebration in this city of the 100th anniversary of the approval by George Washington of the act which made Tennessee the sixteenth State in the Union, was marred in its opening by rain, which set in early in the morning. The city had prepared for the occasion with claborate decorations, and it was intended to make a military and civic parade one of the chief features of

An unknown man was found in the North River near the Weel-awken docks yesterday morning. He was 5 feet 11 inches tail, with full beard and dark hair. The body was removed to the Hoboken morgue, where it was later identified as that of the Captain of the barge F. K. Still. His name could not be learned.

Where did 1get No-10-later, At the drug store. It is made by the Sterling Rymody Co., Chicago, Hontreal, and New York, who will mail the famous bookiet. Hon't Tomarca Spitand Smoke Your Life Away, written guarantees and free sample for the asking. All druggists sell No-Still. His name could not be learned.

fatigued and badly nourished, the bad effect is seen in falling digestion, distressing, ringing sounds in the ears, dizzy spells, depression, neuralgia and lassitude. Spring days afford every one the opportunity for shaking off old weaknesses and persistent disorders. Physicians of every school have been from

the start urged to inquire into the formula of Paine's celery compound, that they might satisfy themselves of its wonderful power of making the sick well. Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D., as soon as he presented Paine's celery compound to his fellow physicians, was always anxious to have the invigorator tried in cases that had resisted the usual methods of treatment, that he might prove the truth of every claim made for his newly discovered formula for Paine's celery compound. The great remedy always gave relief, and in 99 cases out of 100 made people well.

Paine's celery compound cannot be judged by the standard of any ordinary medicine, sarsaparilla or nerve tonic. It is a great modern, scientific discovery, singularly unlike any remodial agent that has ever aimed to effect a similar purpose-to make people well.

Paine's celery compound is the one real spring remedy known to-day that never falls to benefit. Get Paine's celery compound, and only Paine's celery compound if you wish to

SANDWICH NO MEAL.

Magistrate Mott Holds the Bartender of a

at 29 Rivington street. His bartender, Harvey Whiteman, was held in \$1,000 ball by Magistrate Mott in Essex Market Court yesterday for Policeman Samuel Greenthal of the Eldridge street station testified that he entered Condon's

zen's dress. Whiteman brought him a small piece of bread on which were two bits of bologue sausage when the beer was served.
On the strength of this sandwich the policeman ordered a second glass of beer, and when it was served by pieces the bartender under arrest.

and civic parade one of the chief features of
the early proceedings. Cavairy and infantry
and uniformed Koughts of Pythus and numerous civic societies were to form early in
line, the Hermitage Pavair recording sixteen
young women representing the sixteen States
at the date of Tennessee's admission.

As far as possible these arrangements were
carried out, but the inclemency of the weather
sadily marred the effectiveness of the display.

The procession ended at the Auditorium,
where George Washington's proclamation anmitting Tennessee into the Union was read.

The orator of the day was John Dickinson,
Assistant Attorney-teneral of the United
States, who read a most chaborate historical
address of 18,000 words.

A prize centennial ode by Mrs. Virginia
Frazier Boyle of Memphis was read.

A Barte Captain Drowned.

An unknown man was found in the North

More English Opera on the West Side. The cheapest English opera that has ever been offered in New York commenced at the Grand Opera House last night and furnished the only evelty of the week. A company headed by William Carleton sang Planquette's "Chimes of Normandy," which is a work so rich in melody that its repetition here after a long period of disuse is especially welcome. The singers inplace at about 6 P. M. Sunday when Whiteman was in charge.

"What'll you have?" asked Whiteman.
"Beer," said the policeman, who was in citizen's dress. Whiteman brought him a small of the singers, Rene Atkinson, easily excelled her associates, and she sang the music of Germaine in a soprano voice of pleasant quality, Henry living never struggled more to put melodramatic fire into Mathias or Louis XI, than Tom Ricketts did with the rôle of Gaspard, who might have chilled the marrow of the who might have chilled the marrow of the spectators had they not laughed at him. The remnants of Mr. Carleton's partione were last night unfortunately hindered by a cold, and his share in the performance did not contribute to the pleasant impression. There was a good-sized chorus that same vigorously, a really come Notaria, an energetic Scriphitic, and the lobby of the theatre, decorated with pains and flowers, was dedicated to ice cream, lemonade, and smoking. If future productions are as good for the price as "The Chimes of Normandy," the present season should prosper.

The special committee, consisting of President George J. Gould and Directors Russell Sage and Robert M. Gallaway, which was appointed at the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the Manhattan Rullway Company to consider extensions of the elevated rallway system, met yesterday at the Merchants' National tem, mot yesterday at the Merchants' National Hank, Mr. Gould said after the meeting that he did not wish to talk of the purposes of the committee until their proposition had been submitted to the city authorities.

The Mayor said yesterday that he had arranged for no further conference with Messra, Gould and Sage. This is taken to mean that the proposition of the Manhattan Railroad will be made directly to the Rapid Transit Commissioners.

Baltimore and Ohio Affairs.

BALTIMORE, June 1.- Judge Goff, in the United States Circuit Court to-day, signed an order approving the form of receivers' certifientes to be issued by Receivers Cowen and Murray of the Paltimore and Ohlo system. The receivers reported that the \$5,000,000 loan will receivers reported that the So, 100,000 loan will be redeemable Jure 1, 1807, or any interest day thereafter, on thirty days notice by advertise-ments in New York papers. The certificates will be blaced at par with New York and for-eign banking houses. Judges Goff and Morris have signed accorder, upon petition of Receivers Cowen and Murray, allowing them a salary of \$2.300 a month each layable monthly to take 12,300 a mouth each, payable monthly, to date rom Feb. 29, 1896, the date of their appoint-

TOBACCO CAUSED CONSUMPTION. Used 31 Pounds of Tobacco Weekly for Thirty-two Years. Takes No.To-Buc Gets Quick Cure Gains

Two Rivens, Wis., June 1. Great excitement is being manifested over the miraculous recovery of Mr. Jos. Bunker, who for several years has been considered a hopeless consumptive. Investigation shows that for over thirty-two years he used three and a hair pounds of tobacco a week. A most time ago he was induced to triva tobacco multi-cure cailed. No-To-Bac. Talking about his cure to-day he said: "Yes. I used No-To-Bac, and two boxes compiletely cured me. I thought, and so did all my friends, that I had consumption. Now they say, as you say. How healthy and strong you look, Joe, and whenever they ask me what cured my consumption, I tell them No-To-Bac. The last week I used No-Eo-Bac for pounds. The morning i becambe need No-To-Bac. The last work I used No-To-Bac today in the light pounds; to-day I was so hervous that when I went to drink I had to hold the glass in both hands. To-day my nerves are perfectly steady, where did I get No-To-Bac face a tribe drig store, it is made by the Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, Mortes and No-Wyork who will mail the